

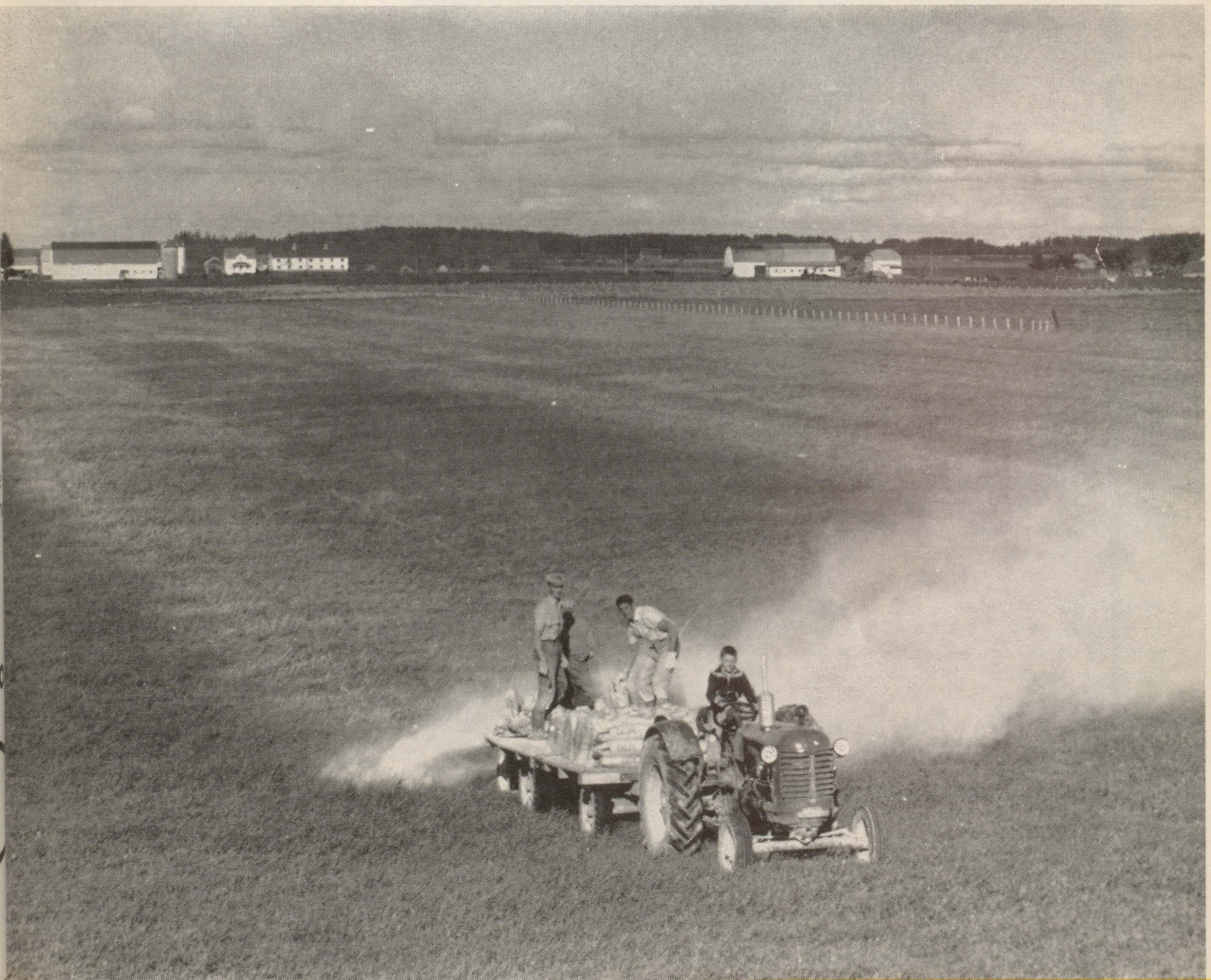
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The Macdonald FARM Journal



VOL. 23, NO. 4

APRIL, 1962





THE MACDONALD LASSIE

Editorial

A DAIRY POLICY?

GOVERNMENT POLICY

Ottawa, March 22, 1962 — Cabinet has authorized the Agricultural Stabilization Board to drop the buying and selling price of butter from 64 to 52 cents a pound effective May 1, the Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Acting Minister of Agriculture, announced in the House of Commons today.

While the selling price will be lowered by 12 cents a pound returns to producers will be maintained at the present 64 cent support level. The Stabilization Board will make necessary compensatory payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

Mr. Harkness said the retail price of butter should emerge at between 56 and 59 cents a pound.

The price at which the Stabilization Board will buy cheese will be

set in relation to the fifty-two cent purchase price for butter. Cheese milk shippers will receive the same compensatory payment as is to be made to those supplying milk for butter manufacture.

The revised purchase prices for butter and cheese, plus the compensatory payments, will provide the same measure of support to producers supplying milk for butter and cheese production as is provided under the present support program.

The compensatory payment will be in addition to the 25 cents per hundred pounds subsidy now paid to shippers of manufacturing milk. It will not be paid on milk used in the fluid milk market, nor on surplus milk from producers shipping to the fluid milk market.

The pricing of fluid milk and any control of surplus production in

this segment of the industry lies within local jurisdiction in each province, Mr. Harkness explained.

Milk used for the production of concentrated milk products will continue to receive the present subsidy of 25 cents per hundred pounds, but will not be eligible for the additional compensatory payments.

The Stabilization Board has been instructed to enter into discussions with producer and industry representatives with respect to details of the new program, including arrangements for the price transition.

Details will be announced following these talks.

Just at press time the above policy was changed to continue support policies at 1961 levels, but to provide a 12¢ per pound consumer subsidy on butter.

COMMENT

THE above statement of dairy policy by the federal government has been roundly criticized by farm leaders and the farm press in general. The full significance of the statement cannot be realized until the mechanics of implementing it are known, but it will certainly result in lower farm returns for milk.

Whether the reduction of butter price will increase consumption remains to be seen. This measure is late; too late, for butter has piled up and purchasing patterns favouring margarine are probably well established. However, it is a half-hearted attempt to move the butter surplus and reverse consumption patterns.

The decision to alter the cheese price is another story. Cheese supplies are not a problem nor is there a close substitute for cheese on the Canadian market. It is unlikely that lower cheese prices will increase domestic consumption appreciably.

The policy on these two products should (1) maintain the same measure of support to producers supplying milk for butter and cheese production as is provided under the present support program; (2)

clearly identify the amount of direct compensation to dairy farmers thus opening the way for attacks from almost every segment of the general public on the grounds that the program is costing too much; (3) lessen the possibility of realistically pricing cheese without causing adverse consumer reaction and a probable cutback, at least temporarily, in cheese consumption when this occurs.

Producers of milk used in the production of concentrated milk products such as evaporated goods, will continue to receive the present amount of support. Theoretically this should not cause a change in farm returns. Historically, however, the facts confronting concentrated milk producers have generally not borne out the federal Minister's theory — but perhaps they will this time!

Fluid milk producers, unless they can sell their surplus to concentrated plants, will take a cut in the price of their product which is surplus to day-to-day requirements of the bottle trade. On balance then, it looks like lower prices for two groups of dairy farmers and a holding of the line for cheese and butter producers. However, in the process of holding the line this election year, the position of these com-

modity groups will probably be so exposed and so interpreted by the general public that any government will be able, in future, to point to enough popular support to 'force its hand'—downward. It has always been unpopular and practically impossible to make the public understand that this type of support, which involves outright payments to producers, merely forces them to pay part of their food bill as a portion of their tax bill and does not cost as much as it might seem to at first glance. Of course, this argument only holds as long as the consumer doesn't elect to buy margarine!

As mentioned before, full significance of the policy will depend on details presently unknown. It seems certain that dairy farm incomes, already low, face yet another setback in 1962-63. On the brighter side there are two "possibilities": first, that a buying policy for skim milk powder will yet be announced which might help the situation, secondly, that governments and producers in Ontario and Quebec will become so desperate that marketing method problems will be quickly settled, opening the way for producer self-help programs.

L. G. Young.

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Observations

BEFORE VERY LONG

"Before very long, only farmers who are members of a co-operative, a marketing agency, or an integration system will be able to sell their products." So spoke Dr. Ernest Mercier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at the graduation banquet for the Diploma students of Macdonald College.

This, it would appear, is the way agriculture is going. Forces which we refer to as big business are at the root of this progress or evil, however, one likes to look at the situation. These forces demand a (1) constant supply of a (2) known quality in a (3) large volume. Unfortunately, the traditionally "independent" farmer cannot guarantee all these conditions. Furthermore, neither can our marketing boards or co-operatives unless their members begin to think of them as a means of meeting these demands. These agencies have other functions than just price determination, and the sooner this is realized, the better. A further factor which may

have induced Dr. Mercier to make such a statement is the possibility of oversupply for the domestic market. Broiler producers know what happens in this case. Nope, the rugged individual who refuses a minimum of this type of discipline had better prepare for a pretty dim future.

BIG, LITTLE AND BAD

The Canadian Association of Consumers in Quebec is quite disturbed about one of the food products they have been purchasing. They're disgruntled too. Seems a member bought a ten pound bag of New Brunswick potatoes packed by a dealer at Ste. Rose de Laval which contained:

One potato weighing 15 oz.

One potato weighing 14 oz.

Two potatoes weighing 9 oz.
each, one very bad

Six potatoes weighing 3 oz.
and less

Remainder between 3 oz. and
6 oz. of these, 4 were bad.

Now the ladies want to know

why Quebec farmers, who produce the second largest volume of potatoes of any province, and who are regulated by stringent quality regulations, stand for this. They don't see why this situation should be allowed. As a matter of fact, neither do we. There are good grading regulations in Quebec. Do they not apply to all?

COVER PICTURE

Spreading Lime on Johnny Bergeron's farm, Roberval County. Mr. Bergeron was runner-up in 1959 Gold Medal Farming Competition. His farm, like many others in Quebec, requires lime for best crop production.

CURRENT FRUIT FLY (control of)

This leaflet outlines the life history of the currant fruit fly, provides description of the fly and prescribes control measures. Revised February 1962. Obtain from Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Publication 1143.

Potato Quality Is All-Important

IF Quebec is to be effectively competitive in the production and sale of potatoes, then she must pay particular attention to quality, because it will be on the basis of outstanding quality that she will get her toe-hold on the market.

Quality

What is quality in potatoes and what factors influence it? Quality is the most important constituent of any crop. Everyone speaks glibly of quality and will agree that high quality is desirable in any crop. How many stop to consider what quality is, or how it may be measured, or what factors affect it?

Quality is made up of a great many complex characteristics, some external and some internal, some physical and some chemical. One of the first qualities we are conscious of is the appearance of the commodity, commonly called the market quality. It is often stated that we buy through our eyes. Shape, size, colour of potatoes as well as freedom from blemishes and dirt, are qualities which are quickly noted and, when associated with an attractive package, usually complete the first step in conquering sales resistance. The next opinion is usually passed in the kitchen where preparations are made for cooking. Here the housewife will judge such things as waste in trimming, time taken in preparation, and certain internal qualities such as hollow-heart in potatoes. Finally, the real test of the commodity comes when it reaches the table. Is it hard or soft, granular or smooth, crisp or flabby, stringy or brittle, sweet or lacking in sweetness, mealy or soapy? Also, is the flavour good and are the plates emptied, or do half the servings remain, only to go into the garbage can?

Most restaurant owners and operators of high-class hotel dining rooms watch their garbage cans very closely and, in this way, they get an idea of what their guests think of the food they are serving. One operator of an exclusive hotel in Montreal thought so much of the potatoes he served in his dining rooms that he had me design a small cold storage and choose a preferred variety from a good grower; in this way he made certain that his hotel had the best potatoes obtainable to serve 365 days in the year. Let me repeat—it is at



by Prof. H. R. Murray
Department of Horticulture

the table that the final judgment is passed—do we want a second helping or even a second bite? Every producer should keep this in mind and know, not only how to produce quality, but also how to deliver it in an attractive manner through the sales agencies and all the way to the consumers' tables.

Many producers assume that their responsibility in selling ceases when the produce leaves their hands. On the contrary, the quality of the goods delivered today determines, to a large degree, whether or not the grower can sell tomorrow, or even next week, and the price he will receive for his commodity. If Mrs. Housewife finds the potatoes nicked and bruised, she does not buy again. Neither will the store buy and the market reports will indicate a slow market. It is a chain reaction which can eventually destroy the farmers by ruining their markets.

Dr. Ora Smith points out that the per capita consumption of potatoes has shown a steady decline and that of the important reasons for the decline in consumption of this crop is the relatively low quality of potatoes offered to the consumers in many markets. He adds that Experiment Station workers have been more successful in increasing production per acre than in improving the quality of the product.

Off-grades, such as second growth knobs and cracks, undersized mixed with oversized tubers, sungreened, scab, and rhizoctonia-infected tubers, late blight rots, storage rots, injury from wire worms, etc., should never reach the consumers' markets. To these off-grades we must add injuries from rough handling, such as cuts, bruises and skinning. It is amazing how many of the aforementioned off-grades get into the market, despite the efforts of the inspectors. It is the solemn duty of the good growers to

see that the selling, or the attempted selling, of a poor quality commodity is stopped forthwith if our fresh potato market is to be developed and then protected.

Potatoes for Processing

Growers should also investigate the possibilities offered by the processors who prepare pre-peeled potatoes, make the various kinds of french fried, potato chips, and manufacture the different kinds of dehydrated stocks.

This new type of potato use, if it can be called new, has gone ahead in leaps and bounds. The last twenty years has seen, in the United States alone, an increase in use by the chip, dehydration and frozen french fry industries to well over 65 million bushels. This is enough to load nearly one thousand train loads. If the present trend continues, in proportion to this average rate of increase, for the next five years, we should see about one-third of all potatoes grown in the United States going into the processing industry.

Is there any difference in the methods used for growing a good quality table stock and the methods used for the growing of raw materials for the different types of processing? No—some additional precautions have to be taken but the real difference seems to lie with the grower. Unless he is a good grower, and precise in his operations, he will be unable to produce the quality required by the most discriminating of buyers—that is, the processors who make these newer products. The outstanding qualities required may be summarized as being potatoes of a smooth surface, completely free of surface injuries and discolourations, possessing a high specific gravity, and a low reducing sugar content. The shape should be rounded to slightly oblong, with the eyes shallow so that waste in peeling and trimming may be cut to a minimum.

These characteristics are of great importance and can be further emphasized by calculating a 5% waste on 65 million bushels. For example, deep eyes and the trimming of an inferior grade of potato could easily give this 5% additional waste. In a test I made in 1949, I found that an ordinary run of potatoes had a peeling waste of 25%, whereas a variety known as Canso had

(Continued on page 82)

Measuring Available Phosphate In Soils

How much phosphate does the plant get from fertilizer and how much does it take up from the available soil supply? The answer to this question will help in making fertilizer recommendations. Two years ago scientists at Macdonald College, with the aid of radioactive "tracer" fertilizer, began to make these measurements on farms at Ste. Barbe, Huntingdon, Cookshire and Macdonald College.

Fertilizer recommendations for crops are often made on the basis of soil test results. These soil tests measure the amounts of the plant nutrient (nitrogen, phosphate and potash) in the soil which will be available to a growing crop. Any extra nutrients needed can then be added from fertilizer, and the recommendation will state the amount and analysis of fertilizer to be used.

These chemical soil tests made in the laboratory are checked against field experiments with growing crops. We say that the amount of nutrient measured by the soil test indicated a deficiency if we can obtain a yield increase with more fertilizer. By checking the amount of a nutrient which the plant takes up against the amount which the soil test indicates should be available, we could also determine how much fertilizer to add. The problem is that the plant can use only a part of the total amount of a nutrient in the soil. The rest is unavailable in any one season or to one crop. We wish, therefore, to measure the amount of a nutrient in the soil which is available to the plant, i.e., the amount which it can take up.

This article discusses a method

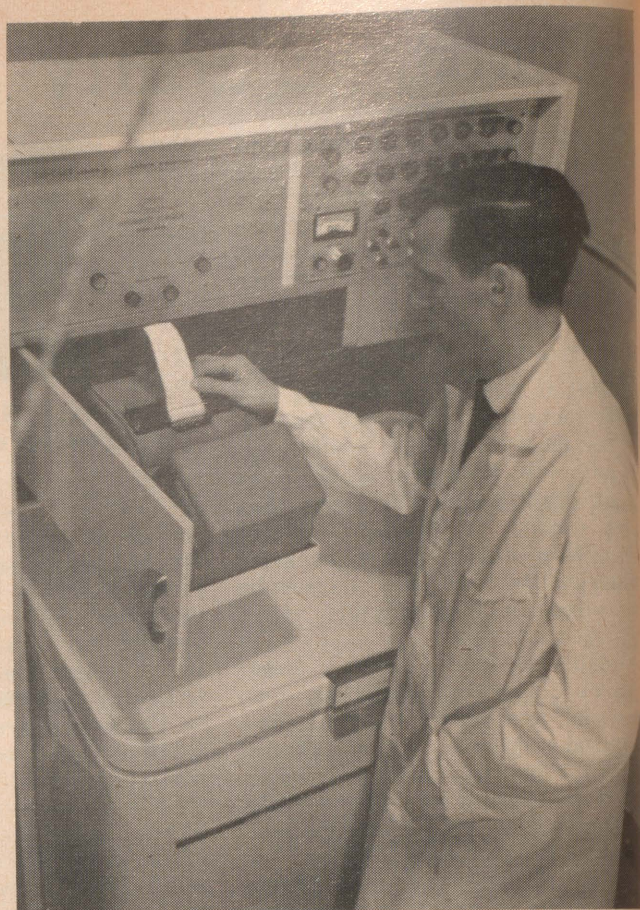
by **Prof. B. P. WARKENTIN**
Department of Physics



of making this measurement by determining the amount of the nutrient in the plant which comes from fertilizer and the amount which comes from the soil supply. By analyzing the plant, the actual amount taken up is measured, and tracer fertilizer allows us to divide this into two quantities: that which is obtained from the fertilizer and that which was in the soil before the fertilizer was added.

The Method Used

In the following discussion we will talk specifically about phosphate, but the method of measuring



Professor Carter of the Physics Department, Macdonald College, checks the machine which measures the radioactivity of a plant grown with radioactive fertilizer. The amount of radioactivity indicates the amount of radioactive fertilizer used by the plant.

available amounts applies as well to other nutrients.

The phosphate in fertilizer is available to the plant and the analysis on the bag states the amount of available phosphate. If this is added to the soil, it mixes with the available soil phosphate, and the plant will not distinguish the two sources. As the plant grows, it takes up phosphate, part of which comes from the fertilizer and part of which was initially in the soil. If there is a large amount of available soil phosphate, most of the plant's supply comes from that part. Similarly, if there is little available soil phosphate, the plant takes up more of the fertilizer phosphate.

Stated quantitatively, the proportion of fertilizer phosphate taken up by the plant is the same as the proportion which the fertilizer phosphate is of the total available phosphate, i.e., fertilizer plus soil phosphate. *If we could distinguish soil phosphate from fertilizer phosphate in the plant, we could directly calculate the amount of available soil phosphate, since the amount of fertilizer applied is known. This can be expressed by the following relationship:*

$$\frac{\text{Phosphate in plant from fertilizer}}{\text{phosphate in plant from soil}} = \frac{\text{phosphate fertilizer applied}}{\text{available soil phosphate}}$$

We would know three terms of this equation and hence could calculate the lower right hand term, which is the value we want.

Fortunately, fertilizer phosphate can be marked in such a way that it can be distinguished in the plant from soil phosphate. This is done by making some of the fertilizer phosphate atoms radioactive. It then becomes a "radioactive tracer." The plant does not distinguish the radioactive from normal phosphate atoms.

Radioactivity can be measured with special counters in the laboratory to give the amount of fertilizer phosphate in the plant. The total phosphate is measured chemically, and the difference between total and fertilizer phosphate comes from the available soil phosphate. A simple calculation then gives the value we want—available soil phosphate.

Handling Radioactive Tracers

Radioactive atoms are no longer a laboratory curiosity. Everyone has been made aware of the dangers of radioactive fallout. No such danger is present from the tracer fertilizers which are used under

strict supervision. The atoms used in fertilizers break down or decay rapidly. In about four months, the radioactive phosphate has broken down, so it does not remain in the soil. This is in contrast with some of the fallout components which do not break down for years, and which are present in the air where they can get into food products. The use of radioactive atoms can be compared with use of fire. Fire in a stove can be very useful but an uncontrolled fire on a large scale is a disaster. In a similar way we distinguish benefits from harm in radioactive atoms.

The Experiments Carried Out

During the last two summers the Department of Agricultural Physics at Macdonald College has been using this method with tracer phosphate fertilizer to make measurements of available soil phosphate for oats on different farms in the Province. These experiments have been designed so that they also give information on response to nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilizers, i.e., on how much the yield is increased by addition of these various fertilizers.

The experiments are carried out in the following way. The seed is sown and fertilizer applied with a special drill which can keep seed and fertilizer separate and which

allows accurate known amounts of fertilizer to be applied. The experimental area is divided into plots one drill width wide and thirty feet long. These plots receive different fertilizers. Some of the fertilizer contains tracer phosphate, the rest is ordinary superphosphate, ammonium nitrate and muriate of potash.

When the oats are ripe the plants from each plot are cut and weighed separately. They are later threshed to get grain yield. The amount of fertilizer phosphate in the plant is determined by measuring its radioactivity, and the total phosphate is measured chemically. The available soil phosphate is calculated from these measurements.

The Results Obtained

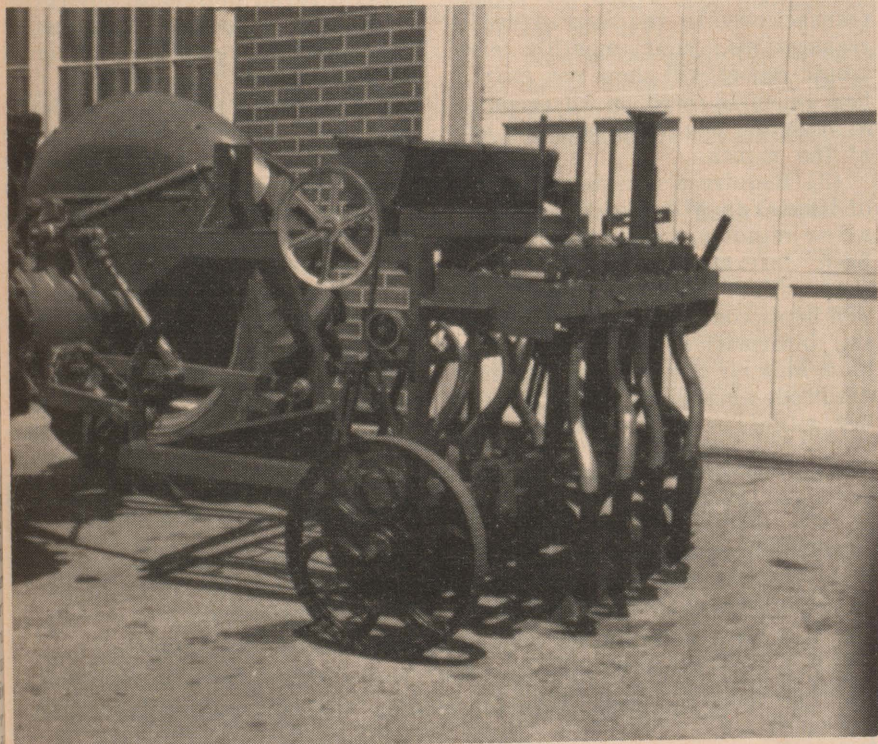
For a representative plot there was 0.11 per cent radioactive or fertilizer phosphate and 0.32 per cent total phosphate in the plant. The amount of soil phosphate was, therefore, 0.21 percent. The amount of fertilizer applied was 75 pounds of phosphate per acre. Putting these numbers into the equation given above, we calculate 143 pounds per acre of available phosphate in the soil. This amount was insufficient for the oat crop, and a 12 bushel yield increase was obtained from added phosphate fertilizer. These values of available soil phosphate are higher than soil test values in pounds of available phosphate per acre, because they measure the phosphate available during the whole growing season of the crop.

In all experiments to measure fertilizer requirements of crops the results vary from year to year, largely because of differences in weather. To make fertilizer recommendations which would be valid for average years the results of several years' experiments must be available. For this reason the average values of available soil phosphate are not yet considered reliable, but some of the measured values are shown in the table.

Soil and Location	Available Soil Phosphate
-------------------	--------------------------

G. Brisson, Ste. Barbe silt loam	190 lbs. per acre
R. Greenbank, Ste. Rosalie clay (Huntingdon)	135 " " "
Provincial Seed Farm, Chico sandy loam (Macdonald College)	600 " " "

(Continued on page 81)



This specially constructed fertilizer drill, built by the Engineering Department at Macdonald College, is used to apply the "radioactive" fertilizer in field tests. It is mounted on a hydraulic hitch and the wheels on either side of the machine enable the operator to keep the fertilizer containers level to assure even distribution of fertilizer along the drill. The implement is designed for precision drilling of small quantities of fertilizer. It is also constructed to permit thorough cleaning.

Electronic Farm Accounting

by Prof. C. B. Haver,
Department of Agricultural
Economics

Electronic farm accounting may soon become available for all Canadian farmers. Macdonald College is beginning a pilot group to pioneer electronic mail-in farm accounts this year, with a view to establishing a larger farm accounting and farm business analysis group next year.

Electronic farm accounts, known as "ELFAC" in the North-eastern United States is a 13 State Extension Service group co-operating in providing a speedy, accurate, simple yet complete, low-cost farm accounting and farm business management service for all interested farmers. Canadian farmers, through interested agricultural colleges and extension service people, have been invited to join. We at Macdonald College have electronic computer facilities available to us at McGill University but we welcomed and accepted the chance to profit from the experience of our southern neighbours in initiating such a service with the North-eastern States group that has and will have to put a lot of time, money and effort into developing a workable system for farmers.

A recent Agricultural Symposium at Endicott, New York, sponsored by IBM reviewed progress in applying electronic computers to solving individual and other farm problems. We came away convinced that farmers and homemakers at very reasonable cost and nominal effort on their part can now obtain the same service that non-farm businesses have—namely, monthly financial summaries and business management service. All that is needed is initial guidance.

This same information on receipts, expenses and capital transactions would be valuable to farm management, marketing and agricultural policy research and extension workers. Our interest and co-operation is based in part on this desire for data.

What Is Electronic Farm Accounting Designed To Do?

The electronic farm accounting



Part of the electronic data processing equipment used for Electronic Farm Accounting. Information is placed on type of card shown in hand of man at right. Machine prints accounts in form shown at centre.

system is designed to:

(1) Provide you with a simple and complete method of keeping financial records. These are the records that you will need for business management and to properly report income tax and apply for credit. These financial records together with an inventory will provide a simple means of establishing net worth and preparing a profit and loss statement.

(2) Handle both cash and credit transactions. In the case of credit transactions, your monthly electronic report will show you exactly how much is owed on all accounts at both the beginning and the end of the month.

(3) Require a minimum amount of time. You will need to take only a few minutes a day to record the basic information on the data sheet. Your electronic summaries will be as complete and accurate as the information you report. You have at your disposal several hundred code numbers. Each code number might be considered compar-

able to a separate column in a conventional record book.

(4) Work for you regardless of whether or not you are completely familiar with accounting principles. Your ability to accurately describe the "what" and the "who" of the transaction in the description column is the minimum essential for success with this system.

(5) Handle any enterprise or combination of enterprises. For the general farm, individual enterprise records may be kept. For special cases, such as orchards, individual variety records may be kept.

(6) Meet the needs of both large and small farms equally well. The operators of large and complex farm businesses will find that this system solves their accounting problems.

One simple, basic data sheet, as shown in the sample, is designed for your use in recording original entries. You may record any conceivable farm business transactions on this basic data sheet. This data is then placed on

HOW ELECTRONIC ACCOUNTING IS HELPFUL

1. You have figures needed for income tax management
 - (a) Can plan expenditures during last few months of year
 - (b) At year's end, have all totals for tax forms.
2. You have information on gas usage for gas tax refund
3. You have detail not possible with conventional farm account book
4. You have the basic data for making business management decisions
5. Information for a farm business analysis is available promptly at the end of the year.

If you are interested contact the Dept. of Economics, Macdonald College.

Electronic Farm Accounting
Basic Data Sheet

Page No. 1

Macdonald College in Cooperation with
Northeastern States Cooperative Extension Service

Name Ike C. Jones
Address Snowblet, Quebec
Farm Code 555 Month Sept. 1961

Monthly Inventory (List once each month)	
Total cows (milking & dry)	40
Total layers	
Growing birds (under 24 wks.)	
Butterfat test first period	5.0%
Butterfat test second period	5.1%

Day	Description and Source		Enter- prise Acct Code	Item Code	Credit and Trade Code	Volume & Unit		Dollar Amount
	What	Who				Vol.	Unit	
5	Veal calf sold	S. Chaplin		122		1	No.	10.00
6	Cull cow sold Ruth CV801	A. Smith	20.00	943		1	No.	150.00
6	Hay sold	J. Brown		300		2	ton	50.00
8	Feed bags sold	Acme Grain		155		80	No.	16.00
11	Milk sold	Union Dairy	↓ ↓	120		14,600	lbs.	975.19
18	Hay sold on acct.	J. Brown		300	(77)	10	tons	250.00
21	Cow purchased, Sally CV999	Roy White		901		1	No.	300.00
25	Milk sold	Union Dairy		120		15,100	lbs.	931.51
28	Purchased tractor J.D. 670	Ace. Equip. Co.		917				4,000.00
30	Hay payment received	J. Brown		300	77			60.00

This is a sample of a basic data sheet. Farmer fills in sales and purchases and the accounting service works from this information. Above sample and picture from Circular 364, University of Maine.

cards and processed by electronic data processing machines.

Electronic Reports Available

Under this electronic accounting system the following three types of reports are available to you:

Plan I: Receipts and expenses listed by categories.

Example: One figure for any item, such as electricity is used for the whole farm. All transactions will be included under one enterprise account. Most farmers follow this plan.

Plan II: Receipts and expenses listed by categories but broken down further by enterprise.

Example: Two figures for electricity. One figure for electricity used in the dairy enterprise and one for that used in the poultry enterprise. This system is used by farmers who want to do cost accounting. In following this system you keep receipts and expenses separated by enterprises and use more than one enterprise account. Your electronic report will have subtotals by enterprises. This plan could be used to keep separate accounts among laying flocks or between laying flocks and growing birds.

Plan III: Two or more completely

separate reports each month. Example: One completely separate report for dairy and another report for poultry. This plan is designed for farmers who have more than one farm, flock, or major enterprise and who want a completely separate report for each.

What You Get Each Month

1. A classification of all receipts and expenses for the month.
2. Summary of all receipts and expenses to date (cumulative).
3. Quantity summary as well as dollars (cwt., hours, number, etc.).
4. Feed costs separated for different types of livestock.
5. Feed costs separated by flock for poultry (if desired).
6. A complete listing and classification of credit accounts (amounts paid, charged, and balances).
7. Figures on income tax withheld and paid (monthly and to date).
8. Household expense totals (optional).

FIELD PEAS IN CANADA

This 16-page publication describes

the production and marketing of field peas. It provides information on the varieties suitable to various areas of Canada and on the diseases common to field peas. First printed in 1956, it was revised in December 1961 and may be obtained from the Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. Publication 988.

Measuring Available Phosphate
(from page 79)

F. Burns,
Greensboro loam
(Cookshire) 200 “ “ “

We have had excellent co-operation from the farmers on whose farms these experiments are being carried out. By being able to make these measurements on different soils under field conditions, we are able to get information on the fertilizer requirements of the many different soil types in Quebec. This information will benefit the farmer in enabling him to get an ever better recommendation on what fertilizer and how much fertilizer to use on a crop to get the maximum economic yield.

DROPOUTS, TAX BURDEN ARE MAIN EDUCATION PROBLEMS FOR FARMERS

In a brief to the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education, Quebec Farmers' Association expresses concern about the large number of student dropouts in secondary school and the heavy burden of tax on farm lands presently used to finance education. Charging that the present educational system is directed almost exclusively to the education of the academically inclined student, a major cause of dropouts, the Association asked for: "an integrated education system which would provide a basic elementary and secondary education; an opportunity for, and the motivation of every student to choose, with the assistance of qualified counsellors, between more advanced education of an academic, technological or vocational nature; more state-sponsored institutes for technological and vocational training.

On financing education, the Association charged that the present system of property taxation for this purpose is unfair. It pointed out that farmers are hard hit by this method as they must own considerable real property and requested that taxation for educational purposes be applied only against the farm domicile. They requested adoption of standard evaluation and assessment procedures across the Province. They recommended "the use of a tax mix" to finance education at primary and secondary levels and that a basis for the imposition of this tax be ability to pay which would result in a decreasing proportion of finances for education being obtained from real property. The tax

"mix" might include revenue from sales taxes and income taxes which it is suggested, would distribute the burden more equitably.

DAIRYMEN HONOR JOHN K. DICKSON

Milk shippers attending the annual meeting of the Montreal Milk Producers' Co-operative honored John K. Dickson of Ormstown for 25 years of service to dairy farm organization. He was presented with a painting and a valise for travelling. Mr. Dickson is a director of the Montreal Milk Producers Marketing Board and vice-president of the Dairy Farmers' of Canada. In both these capacities he serves on a number of committees which require a great deal of travelling.

LADINO WHITE CLOVER SCORES

PILGRIM ladino clover has yielded much better than other varieties at the Canada Department of Agriculture's experimental farm at Lennoxville, Quebec.

Of United States origin, Pilgrim was licensed for sale as a variety in Canada last September, chiefly because of the favourable reports on it from Lennoxville.

Paul Gervais says Pilgrim is more winter hardy than other white clovers and also persists much better into the third year.

Here are his figures: In a three-year test, Pilgrim averaged 4,523 pounds of dry matter per acre; by comparison, ladino from California yielded 77 per cent as much as Pilgrim, Kersey 54 per cent, White Dutch 47 per cent, New Zealand 43 per cent, S-100 39 per cent and Nora 37 per cent.

The yield of each plot of Pilgrim

during the season was uniformly high while that of each of the other varieties declined progressively.

Pilgrim is licensed for commercial reproduction in Canada, but is said to be most suited to Eastern Canada conditions.

POTATO QUALITY . . .

(from page 77)

only 15% waste. This was for hotel use. The specific gravity should be at least 1.070 and preferably 1.080 or 1.085, which will indicate a high percentage of solids or dry matter (times the weight of an equal volume of water).

Coupled with this high percentage of solids or dry matter, there should be a low percentage of reducing sugars. In table stock, reducing sugar content is not important unless you can actually taste the sweetness.

Variety

A good grower may obtain the above qualities in his potato by choosing a good variety—one which has the desired shape of tuber and which, in turn, can develop high specific gravity. One of the best main crop varieties in use today is Kennebec. Another popular variety is Sebago. For an early variety for chips, where deep eyes don't matter, Irish Cobbler can be used. Many crops of Cobbler have tested as high as 1.090 specific gravity. For early and mid-season crops, Cherokee and Chippewa may be used, but neither of these have a very high specific gravity and hence should not be used too extensively for processing. Early planting should be practised so that the main crop may reach physiological maturity before digging time—that is, planting should start just as soon as the weather permits.

FARM WOODLOTS STUDIED

A workshop to acquaint farmers with the extension personnel and services available in the county and to point up the potentialities of their woodlots with particular emphasis on sugarbush management and reforestation was held in Brome County during March. Professor Jones of Macdonald College, aided by staff of the Departments of Agriculture and Lands and Forests led the three day event which attracted 135 farmers. Part of the course was given in classrooms but much of it was spent outdoors in woodlots in Knowlton, Mansonville and surrounding areas.



B R R !
Visitors in
Gordon
Honey's
sugarbush
near
Foster,
P.Q.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE

BY THE

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Compiled by T. Pickup, Agronome, of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture.

OATS CONTEST

In 1962, the competition for barley growers which has been held in the Province of Quebec for the past sixteen years will not be held. Instead there will be an **oats growing contest**.

For the purposes of this contest, the Province has been divided into five regions. Region number 1, in which the competition will be held this year, comprises the following counties: Argenteuil, Beauharnois, Chambly, Châteauguay, Deux-Montagnes, Hochelaga, Huntingdon, Iberville, Jacques-Cartier, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Missisquoi, Napierville, Soulanges, St-Jean, Terrebonne, and Vaudeuil.

Conditions

Anyone in the above-mentioned counties who wishes to take part in the contest in 1962 must:

1. be a genuine farmer;
2. have signed an application at the office of his county agronome before the 1st of June 1962;
3. use registered seed to sow a minimum of ten arpents to one of the following varieties of oats recommended by the Quebec Seed Board: Glen, Shefford, Garry, Roxton;
4. be the owner of the crop.

For purposes of judging, the region will be divided into two sections. A competitor in either of these sections:

- A. may take part in the contest for standing crops, in which awards of \$350 per section are offered;
- B. may take part in the Regional Contest providing:
 - a) that he has gained a mark of at least 60% in the summer inspection;
 - b) that he has not less than 100 bushels of oats cleaned by the 1st of November 1962;



Mr. Adrien Babin in a field of Garry oats on his farm at St-Charles de Caplan, Bonaventure.

- c) that the sample taken by one of the judges and analysed at the laboratory of the Plant Products Division at Montreal is eligible for the grade, General Seeds of Commerce No. 1, or better.

- C. may take part in the Provincial Contest if he has won a place amongst the first ten competitors in either section in the Regional Contest.

The contest is organized by the Coopérative Fédérée in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. It is directed by the Provincial Seed Board. A sum of \$2750 will be distributed in prizes.

PRUNING LEAFY SHRUBS AND CONIFERS

Well-established shrubs should be pruned so that they will remain healthy and retain a graceful, well-balanced shape; or it may be necessary to rejuvenate them by pruning. Pruning for general maintenance is done with the object of obtaining vigorous shrubs and the work takes only a little time if it is done properly and at the right time. Generally speaking, the right time for maintenance pruning of shrubs is unquestionably when the buds appear. Stems and branches which are broken, weak, diseased or dead should then be removed.

Before proceeding to more drastic pruning, writes Mr. Daniel Séguin of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, the gardener should

recall that some shrubs bear flowers on the growth made in the previous season while others bear flowers at the ends of the growth of the current season. Early flowering shrubs such as *Spiraea Vanhouttei*, *Spiraea arguta*, and the *Philadelphus*, etc., require thinning out after blooming. During the summer, these shrubs will produce vigorous, new, healthy shoots which will bear flowers the following year.

Shrubs belonging to the second of these two groups, that is to say those which bear flowers on the current season's growth (such as *Hydrangea arborescens*, *Anthony Waterer Spiraea*, and roses — with the exception of climbers) should

be thinned out and the remaining stems cut back to a point just above the second or third bud on the preceding season's growth.

Shrubs which have been neglected for some years will need rejuvenating by means of more severe pruning. Thinning out and generally cutting back everything to a height of six to ten inches is not too advisable, apart from the fact that one thus deprives oneself of flowers for the season. It is better to clean the shrubs up and thin them out by removing or cutting back old stems so as to allow younger ones to develop. If this system is followed for two or three years the desired result will be

(Continued on page 87)

Choose Variety of Strawberry Plants Carefully

One of the most important points to be decided by those who intend to produce strawberries is the question of what plants to grow according to Mr. Roger Bédard of the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Until a few years ago, the variety used almost exclusively in the Province of Quebec was Senator Dunlap. This is a variety which is very well suited to our conditions and, if possible, even too prolific. However, it has always had its faults, although, in the days when anything that was a strawberry was considered to be good, these faults were less serious. Then came the new era when everybody in the food business tried to gain new customers by improving the quality and appearance of his product and retailers began to import strawberries from elsewhere. These imported berries, though often inferior to those grown locally, have a very fine appearance and the housewife is inclined to buy them in preference, even though they are generally more expensive. This marked the end of the reign of Senator Dunlap as the standard variety for the fresh fruit market.

To replace it, the specialists of the Provincial Horticulture Service and the experimental stations recommended a group of varieties bred at Ottawa, namely; Cavalier (early), Redcoat (mid-season), and Guardsman (late). To these was added Sparkle (mid-season to late) a variety from the State of New York. It is believed that these four varieties should enable growers in the Province to meet competition. Redcoat in particular promises to become our standard variety in a few years, because of its exceptional appearance.



Healthy plants are difference between profit and loss.

Once a grower has chosen one or other of these recommended varieties, it is important for him to obtain plants of the very best quality; this means, amongst other things, plants free from virus. Viruses are exceedingly tiny organisms which cause all sorts of diseases in man, animals, and plants. For example, in man and animals they cause poliomyelitis, influenza, and hydrophobia. In plants, they are responsible for several diseases in the potato (of which the commonest are mosaic, leaf roll, and spindle tuber). In the case of strawberries, at least a dozen viruses are known, capable by themselves of causing specific diseases and, in combination, of giving rise to still other symptoms. In general, the signs of virus disease in the strawberry are a stunted appearance of the plants and reduction of vigour, more or less pronounced yellowing of the leaves together with some curling, and a reduction in yield corresponding to the extent to which plants are infected.

Some years ago, the Horticultural Service at Ottawa made a survey of Canadian strawberry plantations in order to estimate the amount of virus infection. They came to the conclusion that all our plantations are infected to a greater or lesser extent and that a programme of multiplication of virus-free strawberry plants was

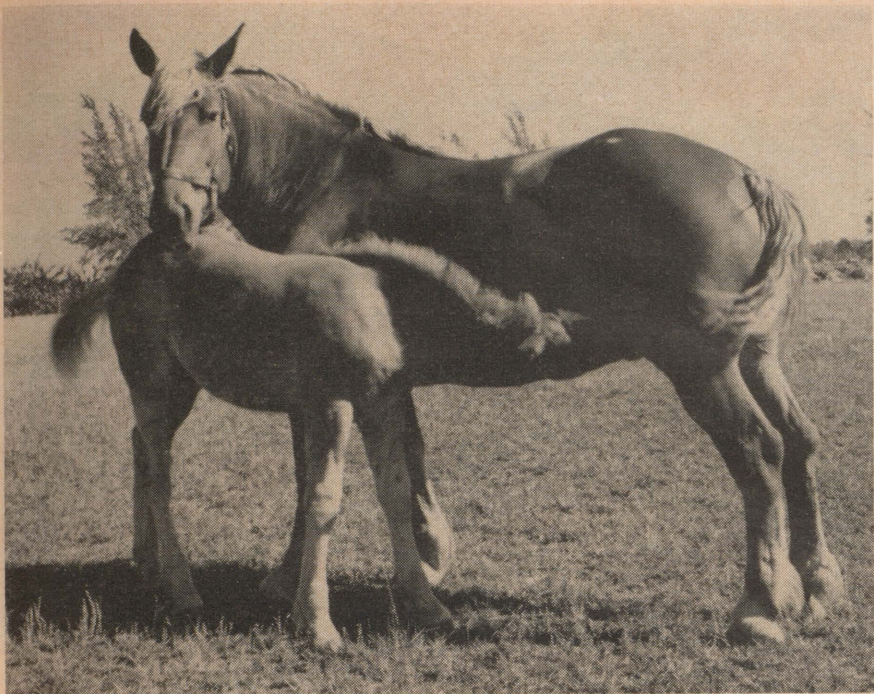
called for. In 1957, the Province of Quebec joined in the project and received its first plants. These were multiplied at Deschambault, during one season in a cage and, during a second, in the field, and later at a number of propagation stations subsidized by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Throughout these years of multiplication, the plants were protected from insects, particularly against aphids, which are the main agents of the spread of virus diseases in the strawberry. As a result, the plants reach the grower in the healthiest possible condition. Trials carried out on a number of experimental farms and commercial plantations in this Province prove beyond doubt that, in view of the high yields obtained with these plants, no grower can afford not to use them.

According to a study made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, yields of less than 3000 quarts to the acre result in a loss to the grower; yields of 4000 to 5000 quarts bring a net return of \$269 per acre, while a yield of 8000 quarts and over gives the grower a net return of \$1080 per acre.

Although virus-free plants are excellent at first, this does not mean that they will always remain so. No variety is resistant to all known virus diseases. The healthy plants which the grower receives become slightly infected during their season in the plantation, and progressively more virus-ridden as time goes on. For all practical purposes, it may be said that

(Continued on page 85)

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.



A mare and her foal on the farm of Mr. Donat Legault at St-Stanislas de Kostka, Beauharnois.

Birth and Feeding of Foals

At the close of the gestation period, the mare will show certain preliminary signs of foaling. These are roughly as follows: the belly sags, the muscles of the croup sink in (or, to use the popular description, the mare is "broken"); the udder swells and, as a rule, drops of waxy substance appear at the ends of the teats.

It is then time to put the mare into a sufficiently roomy box-stall, which has been previously disinfected, and bedded with good, clean, dry litter. At the onset of parturition, the mare becomes restless and in many cases sweats; she appears to be anxious and repeatedly lies down and gets up again as she feels increasingly severe birth pangs, right up to the moment of dropping the foal. The actual birth takes place quite quickly, normally lasting only from five to fifteen minutes. During this period, a discrete watch should be kept on the animal. If the birth proves difficult, it is advisable, believes Mr. J. A. Guimont of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, for the attendant to intervene without delay and, above all in a sensible manner, that is to say, by timing his efforts of traction to coincide with the efforts of the mare as she strains to expel the foal. Complications of microbial origin are quite frequent and often very serious in the mare. It should be emphasized that delivery takes place almost immediately after parturition (as a

rule, the foal is dropped within fifteen minutes of the onset of labour).

Because of the risk of infection of her genital organs, the mare should be given very special care and attention at the time of foaling. This will involve keeping her on clean litter, which should be changed as often as necessary. In addition, preliminary bathing of the anus, the vulva and the thighs with a warm antiseptic solution is always advisable. As soon as the foal has been expelled, the foetal envelope should be removed (if this has not already happened) and the mouth and nostrils of the foal should be cleared of any mucus material which may obstruct them. The umbilical cord usually separates of its own accord a few inches from the body of the foal: if intervention becomes necessary, however, care should be taken to wait a few minutes before tying the cord about three quarters of an inch from the foal's abdominal wall; the cord may then be cut just below the ligature with sterilized scissors.

Mother's milk is undoubtedly the best food for new-born animals and, in this case the mare's milk ideally fulfils the needs of the young foal. It differs quite markedly from cow's milk in composition, having a lower fat content but a higher sugar content, as being richer in minerals and especially in calcium. This means, of

course, that cow's milk cannot be fed to foals without being previously altered. If it is necessary to do so, cow's milk of comparatively low fat content should be chosen and sugar and lime water added to it in the following proportions: take a pint of cow's milk and stir into it half a pint of lime water and a dessert-spoonful of sugar dissolved in a little water. At the start, feed one half of this preparation, warmed to body temperature, every hour from a well-washed vessel. As the foal gets older, the frequency of feeding is diminished while the amount given at each feed is increased. As soon as possible, the foal should be got used to drinking from a pail. A little grain should be put in the bottom of the pail. At about five or six months of age, milk will have become insufficient and the time will also have come to wean the foal.

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CHOOSE VARIETY OF . . .

(from page 84)

after two years of production, plants which were originally free from virus are very little better than ordinary ones, and that the grower is losing money if he keeps them in production any longer. The practice of taking plantlets from one's own strawberry bed for new plantings, as followed by some growers who hope to save money thereby, is even more regrettable.

In 1955, yield trials lasting two years, carried out at Kentville, Nova Scotia, with virus-free and ordinary plants of Catskill, Dunlap, Premier, and Sparkle, gave the following comparative results:

	Mean yield of the four varieties	
	1955	1956
Ordinary plants	lb/acre	lb/acre
	5,263	9,735
Virus-free plants	lb/acre	lb/acre
	16,966	14,891

A similar comparison made at Charlottetown, P.E.I., with the same varieties, but during one season only, gave the following results:

	Mean yield, 1956
Ordinary plants	5,404 quarts/acre
Virus-free plants	7,640 quarts/acre

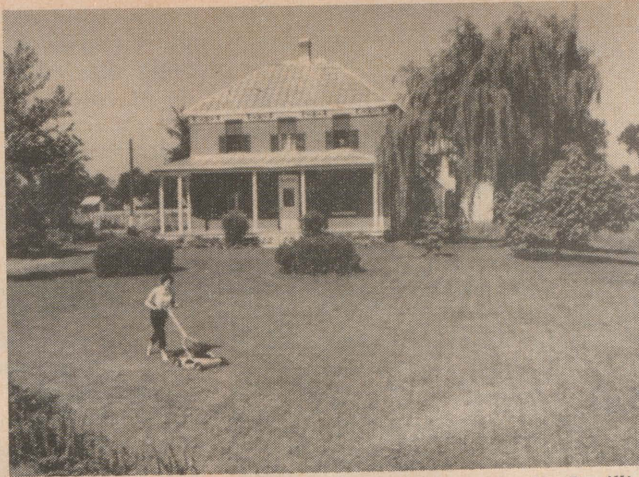
The above results suggest that the extra cost of using virus-free plants (estimated at about twenty-five dollars more per acre) will be repaid several times over.

PLANTING

TREES

AND

SHRUBS



Well-kept trees and shrubs at the home of Mr. H. Rouillier of Chambly.

As April draws to a close, it is time to be thinking about making preparations to plant trees and shrubs. Mr. Roland Gilbert of the Quebec Department of Agriculture gives the following advice.

It is a good idea to plant those kinds which are hardy and suited to the locally prevailing conditions of climate and soil. Also, in order to avoid making mistakes, try to foresee what the tree will look like in twenty years time. If this is done, the tree or shrub is more likely to be chosen wisely and to fulfil expectations.

Planting should be done as early as possible, that is to say as soon as the soil has warmed up and can be worked easily. If the soil is refill or excavated material, a hole 18 to 24 inches deep should be dug, the poor soil removed and replaced with good earth rich in organic matter and nutrient elements. The tree or shrub is then placed in the hole with its roots well spread and the soil is replaced. Care should be taken to tramp it down well so that no air-pockets will be left. A good watering is a guarantee of success.

The tree or shrub should be set about two inches deeper than it was in the nursery. When the plant is received, it is easy to tell from the colour of the bark how high up the trunk the soil came before it was dug up. Dead roots and weak or frozen branches should be removed. The number of branches retained should be in proportion to the amount of root remaining.

When a tree is chosen in its natural setting, it should be taken from a sunny spot. Earth should be moved with it at the rate of nine inches in width at the surface of the ground for every inch of diameter of trunk. Note should be taken of its natural orientation so that it can be replanted in the same

way. For fertilizer, bonemeal is recommended, and also 8-16-16 at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per inch of diameter of trunk.

Amateurs would do well to read publication 244 of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, entitled "Shrubs".

*Don't forget to renew
your Journal subscription
\$1 per year
\$2 per 3 years*

**This page supplied in the
interests of the Family Farm
by the Quebec Department
of Agriculture.**



Fine cabbage grown by Mr. Lucien Rioux at St-Simon, Rimouski.

THE CONTROL OF CABBAGE ROOT MAGGOT

Cabbage root maggots often cause much damage by attacking the roots of cruciferous plants, writes Mr. Léo Raynault of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. The fly which is responsible is smaller and slenderer than the housefly and emerges from the soil at the beginning of May. The female lays tiny white eggs in cracks in the ground near the stems of the plants. These eggs hatch in a few days and the young larvae at once go to the roots to feed on them.

There are a number of generations of this insect during the course of the summer: the first generation mainly infests early plantings of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and radish. The second and third generations attack summer turnips and swedes.

ALDRIN, the insecticide recommended against cabbage root maggot, may be applied in various ways.

The most effective and economical method consists in treating the young plants just before setting them out in the field. Wet the lower part of the stems (or neck) of the plants with water and dust them with 5% ALDRIN powder. In order to make the insecticide stick better, the grower is advised to add to the water an adhesive such as methyl cellulose (sold under the name of Methocel) or Triton B1956, or another such commercial product.

Another practical method used by a number of growers consists in treating the soil before transplanting. In this case, ALDRIN 20% emulsion (ALDRIN 20-E) at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gallons per acre is used. For muck soils, the quantity of insecticide should be increased to 3 to 4 gallons.

A final treatment, applied after transplanting, may be used to supplement (though never to replace) the foregoing treatments. For this purpose, the rows are dusted with ALDRIN 5-D at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, or else sprayed with ALDRIN 20-E, at the rate of three quarters of a quart per acre. As far as possible, the insecticide is aimed at the base of the plants. This treatment is effective if applied when the first eggs are laid and repeated every five days during the egg-laying period. Once the maggots have eaten their way into the roots, it is extremely difficult to destroy them.



Mr. Emile Perrault removing the cover from one of his beehives at Clerval, Abitibi.

BUILDING UP WEAK COLONIES OF BEES

When examining his hives in spring, the beekeeper will usually find that some of the colonies are strong in numbers, some are of medium strength, and some are very weak. The practice of building up weak colonies by adding frames of brood is not very advisable. A very weak colony which, nevertheless, has a good queen, may be saved by being placed over a very strong colony. Mr. René Brasseur of the Quebec Department of Agriculture describes a method for doing this, as follows:

In the evening, on top of a well-populated hive of nine or ten frames of bees, from which the cover has been removed, put a sheet of newspaper. On top of the sheet of newspaper, put a queen-excluder and, on top of the queen-excluder put the weak colony, without its bottom board. Fifteen days later, the two colonies may be separated, the stronger one being placed on a new stand and removed to another part of the apiary. Colonies which are found to have no queen, or to have a queen which lays only male offspring, should be united with a hive containing a fertile queen.

At any time in spring, there may come spells of harsh weather which prevent the bees from gathering food. It is therefore advisable, at this season, always to leave them with a few pounds of reserve food stores.

As spring continues, the beekeeper should be occupied with adding supers and forestalling preparations for swarming.

IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE

Why mark? In any orderly breeding of purebred or crossbred cattle, it is essential for the owner to follow a system of marking the animals which are born on his property. The custom of trying to remember the ages of animals by connecting the date of their birth with various events, has proved quite unreliable. Besides, supposing an animal changes hands, how can the new owner be sure of its age? The practical method of marking cattle when they are young (not over two months old) is the answer.

In practice, the selling price of an animal is often decided following examination of ear markings or diagrams. The first thing a buyer wants to know about an animal which is offered to him is its age: he is always very favourably impressed when he finds, on visiting a herd, that all the animals are well identified. In addition, a well-kept set of breeding records will do even more for the breeder's reputation.

How to mark Different methods of marking are available, each with its advantages and disadvantages: 1) *Tattooing and diagrams.* Purebred livestock breeder's Associations lay down rules for the identification of cattle by means of marks tattooed in the ears, or coloured drawings or sketches of the animal's coat. If the inside of the ear is light, tattooing is satisfactory. The method consists of indelibly marking in the flesh of the ear, symbols (letters and numbers) designed by the Canadian National

PRUNING . . . (from page 83)

achieved; namely, healthy, well-balanced shrubs of suitable height, bearing vigorous flower buds.

Conifers may need corrective and formative pruning as well as maintenance. For example, a branch may be too long or a denser plant may be desired. In either case, it is necessary to cut close to a branch or a developing bud. New growth is pruned during the month of June.

In the case of the Mugho pine, it is strongly advisable to follow the practice of removing one third to one half of the new growth when it has formed a stem resembling a candle but before it puts out its needles.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Live Stock Records Board. These include: a letter (or letters) allotted to the breeder for his exclusive use in marking animals of his chosen breed, born on his property (e.g., A, AB, XYZ, etc.); a letter designating the calendar year (e.g., S for 1961) to which is prefixed a different number for each animal born during the year (e.g., 1S for the first, 2S for the second, and so on). Diagrams or sketches are used to identify animals, such as Holsteins, whose ears may be black inside. Drawings are made showing the colour pattern of both sides of the animal as well as of its head seen from the front, and the switch. 2) *Ear tags, and neck chains with medals.* The system of identifying animals with metal ear tags has been used successfully in our Bois-Francs district of Quebec for thirty years. Each heifer born on an owner's property is marked by means of a metal band fastened to the right ear. The outer side of this bears the code letter for the year and a row of figures (e.g., P9001, for 1959) while the inside may read P59, showing clearly that the animal was born in that year. Members of our breeders' clubs for the practice of artificial insemination have used a similar method ever since the foundation of the clubs in 1948.

Each bull used by the Artificial Insemination Centre is given a symbol; for example, H1 or H2, if he is a Holstein; A1 or A2, if an Ayrshire; J for Jersey, C for Canadian and so on. The ear tag

(Continued on page 94)

The Country Lane



THE LISTENER SPEAKS

To listen well I truly try,
To follow ev'ry thought;
But if you do not meet my eye
Attention is not caught.
If round the room your gaze must leap
Mine soon will follow yours;
If to the point you cannot Keep
You'll quickly join the bores!
You must admit these facts to be,
But would I win a prize?
I wonder what you think of me
With my inane replies?

— Olive Sanborn RUBENS,
Montreal, P.Q.

FARM WIFE

The census-taker, calling at her door
On the old farm, wrote, as she bade him do,
The word housewife, not knowing that it bore
A thousand meanings, from her point of view.
She was no artist, yet she saw the fine
Free-flowing grace of ballet dancer in
The snowy clothes that blew upon her line—
In birdsong she heard flute and violin.
She used no brush—her flowers were the paint
That made her garden bright as canvas of
Van Gogh—her pantry shelves held jewels quaint,
Of gold and ruby jells, fashioned with love.
She was no artist, yet her life was filled
With beauty, as her joyous spirit willed.

— Frances Benham JOHNSON

STRANGER AT THE PEACE TABLE

There is a Stranger in the council hall
Where nations meet to plan the peace again.
He sits unnoticed by the farther wall,
His eyes upon the leaders among men.
His ears attend their clearly laid designs
For living in tomorrow's homes and marts,
As though beneath their spoken words and lines
He hears the inner voices of their hearts.
But when the delegates of all the world
Have cried their million wants, and lists are long,
And after blueprints, charts, and plans are hurled
In varied protest at the core of wrong,
He is our hope; He is the peace we seek.
O listen, world, and let the Stranger speak!

— Esther Baldwin YORK.

FIRST SPRING POPPIES

Long-stemmed,
Gold-skirted,
They dance across the sand
For their old choreographer,
The wind.

— Adelaide COKER

OOPS-A-DAISY!

I ran and leapt and flicked
The daisies with my feet.
Decapitated daisies flecked
The grasses at my feet;
And on a little further,
Lolled the daisy heads,
Like lazy golden ladies
Lolling in their beds.
O! lithe was I and limber,
Heading for the timber,
Loping over meadows,
Leaping over daisies,
Lopping daisy heads!

— G. P. HAWKE,
Farnham, P. Q.

THE DARK

The dark falls over you
And surrounds you
Like a net.
It soothes you
And smothers you
And frightens you.
You are trapped in it
Like a mouse in a well.
You cannot see,
But you can hear.
You hear so much
In the dark.
You hear sounds
That aren't there
And you wonder
What they are.
The dark is pure.
It is black.
It is mysterious.

— Eunice Arthur HITCHCOCK
Macdonald College, P.Q.

I do not know who my grandfather was; I am much
more concerned to know who his grandson will be.

— Abraham LINCOLN

The Little Red School House

The rural school teacher couldn't be one to "scare easy"!



Sometimes there was a bit of excitement with the old stove. Chopping the wood into small sticks was a big problem. Only the big boys could handle the axe safely and they were careful not to tire themselves out. If the wood could be put through the stove door they figured it was small enough. But as these chunks burned and settled they sometimes fell to the bottom of the fire box with quite a bump. The stove was old and propped up precariously at one end on a brick. If the balance was upset, the whole stove would fall over. Then the stove pipe would come apart and smoke would pour through the room. We had a routine fire drill worked out. The big boys would put on heavy leather mitts and lift the stove up from the floor while one of the smaller lads put the fallen brick back into place. Then the fun began of coaxing the stove pipe back into line. Everyone got into this act with a great deal of whacking and poking until the smoke was once again going up the chimney.

I often suspected that some of these accidents with the stove were not truly accidental, but I was never able to actually prove that they had been engineered. I hated and feared that old stove and I know now that the boys fully realized just how I felt. I wasn't brave enough to take a firm stand because I knew too well that things might be much worse. The first day that we lit a fire I was surprised to see the flames dancing inside through a pattern of holes at one end. When I innocently said, "Why, there are holes in the stove!" one of the boys explained that the last teacher had been one to 'scare easy', so they had delighted in putting shot gun cartridges in the fire to watch her jump when they exploded.

One of the happiest experiences in the small School was the Junior Red Cross. All the work I have told you about was done by committees organized in the Junior

Red Cross. They had committees for just about everything you can think of. They were tremendously proud of their membership and the regular Friday was the high light of the week. There was never any fooling or nonsense when the President called the meeting to order. And they were terribly strict with each other about the health rules — using their own drinking cup and washing their hands before eating.

At Christmas we gave an entertainment to raise money for the Junior Red Cross. We practiced songs and recitations and spent many art periods making decorations for the tree. All the Mothers and Fathers and small brothers came to the School that night. Every Christmas party needs a Santa Claus and I knew that Santa couldn't possibly get to all the parties that sent him an invitation, so I asked a boy from home to take his place. He was very jolly and laughed and joked with everyone. Then he said that he was glad to help Santa Claus, and it was a lovely party, but he would have to have a kiss from the teacher before he gave out any candy bags or oranges. I am sure my face was very red, and everyone thought it was a great joke.

Perhaps some of you are reminded strongly of something or someone when you smell a certain odour. Scented soap may remind you of your grandmother; the smell of floor wax and furniture polish may make you think of house cleaning time at home. I shall always think of the Call's Mills School when I smell skunk. There were no synthetic furs or nylon fleece in those days and skunk fur could be processed and sheared and was quite popular. The bigger boys had traps set along the way between home and School. If they found an animal in the traps on the way to School they had to be extremely careful in removing it. Sometimes in spite of their caution, it was disastrous and we all suffered. But the boys

The account of "The Little Red School House," the first portion of which appeared in the March issue of the Macdonald Farm Journal, was written by Mrs. J. R. Simms, Grand'Mère, P. Q., formerly Miss E. Williams of Knowlton, P. Q. In 1935 Mrs. Simms taught the rural school at Call's Mills, Brome County.

needed that money and the smell was just as obnoxious to them, so there was no point in making a fuss. Fortunately, the season was quite short when the fur was prime.

So the year went by. Everyone worked hard; even, or especially the Teacher. Because all the classes were in one room, many lessons were done by the pupils writing out the answers to questions and handing them in to be corrected at night. This was my homework. All the children had to do more homework than any of you because they had less time to work with the teacher in School. The older ones loved helping the younger ones but they couldn't spend too much time at this or they would never finish their own work.

There have been many changes in rural schools since then. The men who direct education in Quebec had thought for a long time that those small schools were not very efficient. They wanted to build larger schools and have the pupils driven to them every day in buses. Some people were sure it was not a practical plan. Many who wanted to try it were afraid it would be very expensive to build the schools and buy the buses and extra equipment. They knew that high costs would mean high taxes. However, after many meetings and careful planning, it was decided to close the one-room schools in that district. So that was the last year the Call's Mills School was open. The next year the boys and girls went to a much larger school.

A Wax For Every Occasion

but make sure you use the correct wax for the occasion

Not so very long ago, the diligent homemaker kept her floors gleaming clean with a homemade wax prepared with beeswax, paraffin and turpentine, applied with a good measure of old-fashioned "elbow grease." How much easier it is to keep floors and furniture well-polished today when there is a variety of waxes to meet every housecleaning need, and when energy-saving tools do almost all of the work. With spring cleaning time rapidly approaching, it will soon be necessary to assemble supplies for the annual blitz. The following information on waxes and their use may be helpful in planning purchases, selecting the right wax for the job.

Paste Wax

The long-wearing protection provided by paste wax, properly applied, is difficult to duplicate with another type of wax. It gives a superior finish to wood floors and unoled furniture, and to composition flooring except asphalt and rubber tile which are damaged by its application. Asphalt floors are dissolved by the spirit solvent in paste wax and the color may run. The binder in rubber flooring absorbs the wax and the flooring soon pits and swells.

Paste wax should be applied in a thin film which dries to the hardest possible finish. It can be softened for this purpose by standing the tin in hot water—never place the wax near fire or flame as the wax is very flammable. Pass a moistened cloth over the wax or spread it on the pads of an electric polisher with a knife, and apply with a circular motion.

Hand-polishing should be done before the wax is dry as it is otherwise difficult to get a good shine. Allow the wax to dry (20-30 minutes) before polishing with a weighted brush or an electric polisher. Polish with the grain of the wood.

New floors should have two thin coats of wax. Waxed floors should be dusted daily with an untreated mop—the oil or treated mop softens the wax, dulls the shine, and leaves a dirt-collecting film on the floor. Spills should be removed immediately with a damp—not wet!—cloth. Rubber and other marks on the floor can often be removed by applying liquid polishing wax. Buff the floor occasionally with a lamb's wool pad or a soft cloth to restore



by Prof. F. A. TUCKER
School of Household
Science

the shine. It is not necessary that the whole floor be rewaxed unless the wax is worn but areas of wear (in doorways, etc.) should be cleaned with a damp cloth and rewaxed as needed. Be certain that the floor is dry when fresh wax is applied.

Rewaxing of the entire floor is needed when dirt is embedded in the wax and/or when the shine is not brought back by buffing. Use a waterless, wax-base floor cleaner, or a spirit solvent (benzine, naphtha, turpentine, varsol) on a fine steel wool pad to remove the old wax and apply several coats of fresh wax to the clean floor. Rewaxing should not be needed oftener than once every four to six months, except in the kitchen where more frequent waxing is necessary for adequate protection.

Liquid Polishing Wax

More spirit solvent is used in the preparation of liquid polishing wax than is used in paste wax and the product is easier to apply. The results are comparable to those achieved with paste wax but the waxed surface is not as durable. Because this wax contains more solvent, old wax is softened when it is applied and the loosened surface dirt can be picked up with a soft cloth. It makes a good furniture polish as the preliminary cleaning needed when paste wax is used is not necessary. Liquid polishing wax also removes smudges and some marks from furniture and can be used as a spot cleaner on waxed floors. It should not be used on asphalt or rubber flooring.

Wax applicators with washable pads may be purchased for the purpose of applying liquid polishing wax in a thin, even film. Several recent floor polisher models have attachments for applying liquid polishing wax. A long-handled cel-

lulose sponge may be run through small pools of wax on the floor or dipped into a bowl of wax and passed over the floor with a rubbing motion to get the benefit of the cleaning effect. Hand-polish the wax before it is dry. Allow it to dry before polishing with a weighted brush or an electric polisher.

Care for the waxed floor in the same manner as a paste-waxed floor. Frequent rewaxing may be necessary as the waxed surface doesn't wear as well.

Water-base and ammonia-base liquid *polishing* waxes are available in some areas. The waxes are emulsified in water or ammonia without the addition of a spirit solvent and may be used on rubber or asphalt floors. They have little odour in comparison to the naphtha odour of regular (solvent-base) liquid polishing wax. This type of wax is preferred to self-polishing wax which also has a water base which is difficult to remove from the floor. Water-base wax should not be used on wood or unfinished cork floors as water raises the grain of the flooring.

Apply water-base or ammonia-base liquid polishing wax in even strokes with a soft cloth or wax applicator. Allow it to dry before polishing. Rewax in areas of wear, as needed.

Old wax is removed with a solution of mild soap and water. The floor should be rinsed well to prevent streaking and softening of the wax, and dried before applying fresh wax. A water-base floor cleaner may also be used to remove old wax. Never use a wax-base floor cleaner on rubber or asphalt floors.

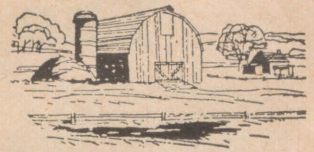
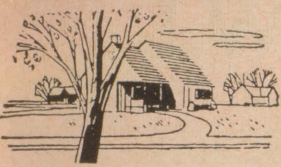
Self-Polishing Wax

Self-polishing wax has a water base. Read the label carefully when purchasing self-polishing wax as many brands of polish also contain lacquer, varnish, or shellac and these types are difficult to remove with ordinary floor cleaners. As successive layers of wax build up, the floor becomes discoloured—areas of lesser wear may darken while other parts yellow. With continued use and discolouration, a floor specialist will be needed to undo the damage. Self-polishing wax may be used on rubber and asphalt floors but not on wood or unfinished cork. This type of wax is

(Continued on page 94)

The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



From The Office

Facts! Fingers! Fun! the Leadership Course, will be held this year at Macdonald College May 21-25. Delegates are asked to send in applications as soon as possible. The usual rule is two to a county but if some counties are not represented, quotas for the others will be raised. The courses this year are: Mornings: Approach to Art, Household Management and Needlepoint. Afternoons: French Conversation, Horticulture and Embroidery Stitches (especially for Samplers). Mrs. Ossington will speak on WI work. Delegates will be housed in Brittain Hall.

Please complete and send in your questionnaires to Mrs. Gilchrist as she would like to get started on the QWI history.

Branch convenors: In the March mailing — in La Terre — new lists of material available from the Pamphlet Library were sent. There was a list for each convenor. Please see that you have yours.

Programs and application forms for the Leadership Course, May 21-25, have also been mailed.



Mrs. J. P. MacNamara, Home Ec. Convener presenting a gift of appreciation to Mrs. A. Wells, while Mrs. Berndt, president, look on approvingly.

MAPLE SYRUP

by Mrs. L. Corrigan
Convener of Citizenship

Spring is the season that includes March, April and May. Plants begin to sprout and grow in the North Temperate Zone, indicating a time of progress. Spring of the astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice.

In Canada, Spring gives us the air of expectancy for the many nourishing food products available in our land. Among them the maple products are outstanding. Prior to the coming of the white man to North America, the Indians of Canada made maple products each year. According to the legends when sap began to flow freely in the trees, they discovered its properties when one of the tribe used sap instead of spring water to boil venison.

The first authentic record of Canadian maple syrup and sugar is dated 1706. The sap from which syrup or sugar can be made is common to all native varieties of the maple. The hard sugar maple is by far the most important source, but black maple is also valued for sap.

Maple products are rich in carbohydrates in a quickly assimilated form, also contain quantities of beneficial minerals, as calcium, phosphates, iron and potassium which give them all their characteristic flavours.

Quebec, rates highest in production of maple products in the Dominion for quantity as well as quality. This is only one birthday story of Canada and of one province. There is no need to wrinkle our brows in an attempt to disentangle the web of events, because all Quebec's history is woven into the fabric of the dress she wears today.

Black and white
pictures of W.I.
activities always
WELCOME.

PENNIES FOR FRIENDSHIP

by Norma Holmes
Provincial Secretary

Mrs. Godfrey Drage of ACWW was the originator of the idea of the Pennies. They are voluntary gifts to the ACWW. They are used to: Finance the Triennial Conferences; run the ACWW office in London; find letter friends for members; link Institutes and groups in different countries; arrange "Exchange Programs"; publish the Countrywoman; send representatives of country women to meetings of the United Nations.

Many of our associated societies from the less developed countries cannot afford the pennies, which was chosen as the smallest form of currency so that as many as possible could feel that they were contributing to the organization which is doing so much to help them. More could be done by the 'better-off' countries and must be if we are going to even keep up with the expanding work of our ACWW. Every year more and more countries are asking for information and starting societies which they hope can become associated with ACWW.

Mrs. Drage is preparing a leaflet to explain the Pennies, but as there still seems to be some confusion as to what they are for, I am putting in this bit for now in the meantime.

Personnel from ACWW must go to these countries to explain our work and help them organize their branches. The ACWW have always had to do a lot of planning to 'cut corners' in the matter of expense, and the nearest official to the meeting to be attended, or the country asking help, goes. As Mrs. Cullen, World Vice-President said after attending a meeting in Asia on her way to an Executive meeting in London — because it would be 'at no expense to ACWW' — she thought that when they died those words would be graven on their hearts.

By the way, it is fascinating reading, these ACWW meetings. It sounds like a lesson in geography, with reports from right around the globe.

The Month With The W.I.

19 Counties reported this month, and a great improvement is noted in the information sent in. Let us do our best to make "The Month With the W.I." interesting. Routine news just cannot be used. It is encouraging to note the many new members reported, Brownsburg are especially to be congratulated, with seven. New officers have been elected, and we wish them luck in the coming year. A word to retiring officers, especially conveners, do pass on all information you can to your successor.

ARGENTEUIL:

Brownsburg held an annual dinner, catered to by Frontier, and attended by 50 members and friends. Two Life Memberships were presented, and seven new members are reported. **PIONEER** welcomed a new member and heard an article on the Education Week stamp. **Upper Lachute-East End** took a subscription in the C.A.C. Reports were also received from **Arundel**, **Frontier**, **JeJrusalem-Bethany Lakefield**, **Mille Isles**.

BONAVENTURE:

Matapedia have ordered 6000 more cod-liver-oil capsules for local schools. Valentines were brought in for roll call, and the verses read. Aprons were exchanged. **Restigouche** sent Valentines to shut-ins, and heard papers read by their Education, Welfare and Health, and Home Economics conveners.

BROME:

Abercorn report two new members. Officers were installed by the County President, Mrs. Scruton, who was present with the County secretary, Mrs. Lee. **Knowlton Landing** decided to give a bursary to a

Grade Nine student, and **Sutton** sent gifts to their sick members. **South Bolton** held a card party, and they also report a new member. A report was also received from **Austin**.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

Dundee reminisced about early meetings in 1923. A box of clothing was sent to Unitarian relief, and cancer dressings supplied for a sick neighbour. **Franklin Centre** are to give prizes for Public Speaking. **Hemmingford** have 14 kits ready to send to needy women in Greece. A membership was renewed in the Verdun Hospital Auxiliary, and donations made to a bereaved family and the High School Year Book. **Howick** discussed the new measurement charts for children, and heard a paper on potatoes.

COMPTON:

Brookbury report a lot of work done on the Education questionnaire. **Bury** held a drawing on a cake and sent the proceeds to F.W.I.C. III articles of clothing were sent to the U.S.C. depot in Montreal. **Canterbury** are proud of two of their members, Mrs. Percy Coates and Mrs. Harley Asker, who had perfect attendance last year. **Cookshire** renewed subscriptions to the C.A.C. and the Federated News. An afghan of knitted squares was completed and sent to the Wales. Home in Richmond. **East Angus** enjoyed a talk on banking given by Mrs. J. Dunn of the Imperial Bank of Commerce. **East Clifton** gave many donations and had a Quiz put on by the Citizenship convener, and a Penny Auction. **Sawyerville** held a successful card party, and a food sale. Clothing has been made for the Save the Children Fund. **Scotstown** sent a box of articles to the Verdun Hospital, and had a cookie sale to benefit W. I. work.

GASPE:

Gaspe held a Valentine card party to raise funds. **Wakeham** brought in Valentine goodies for roll call, these were later sent to the children at a Sanatorium. A large donation of yarn was received thanks to the efforts of a member, Mrs. Sydney Patterson. Mrs. Patterson sent a letter to the Montreal Star asking for yarn to be used to make garments for children in Korea. The response was astounding. **York** held a Valentine Party, when the Citizenship convener gave a description of St. Valentine. A topic for discussion was Education and Technical Training.

GATINEAU:

Aylmer East collected clothing, bedding and a bed for a burned out family. Mrs. E. Watson, County president, gave an interesting synopsis on the book "One Chinese Moon" by Dr. J. Wilson. **Eardley** had readings by Mrs. J. Robinson, "Why Stay in School" and by Mrs. S. Wilson on the "Perils of Nuclear War". Mrs. Keith Ramsey was the lucky winner of a quilt made in aid of W.I. fund. **Kazabazua** are helping parents of a little boy who has an eye defect. An Auction Sale was held to raise money. **Lower Eardley** collected for Pennies for Friendship, and **Rupert** members answered the roll call by naming a traffic law. Mrs. Sprague, a teacher from Wakefield High School spoke on "The Values in Education" Sewing and knitted articles were brought in for the Save the Children Fund. **Wright's** roll call was "Name an Important Quality of a Good W.I. Member."



Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, with Mrs. Jas. Haggerty, President of FWIC, in the National Office of FWIC, Ottawa. Mrs. Fairclough spoke to the FWIC Board on changes in immigration legislation. The FWIC has always been concerned about discriminatory immigration.

entertained County officers and members who played in a Canasta and to a Valentine supper. Coloured and beautiful summer and winter n, and a contest — "Know your" produced 7 correct answers. Mrs. the winner after a tie-breaking rners report with regret the death arly loved members, Mrs. Harry rriggan, Welfare and Health con-eresting reading on the adoption s. Lennis Dean led a discussion on hool is best. Used postage stamps r the Red Cross.

substantial donation to a Home ren in Quebec City.

es to six members for perfect at- were: Mrs. G. Healy, Mrs. R. ne, Mrs. C. Pease, Mrs. R. Taylor Mrs. Alfred Mills was welcomed **Dennison Mills** report two new had members with perfect at- Griffith, Mrs. M. Hughes, Mrs. S. Doyle. An interesting report

on the Richmond County History project was given by Mrs. S. Husk. **Melbourne Ridge** decided not to have a school fair this year. Prizes for perfect attendance went to Mrs. H. Fowler and Mrs. S. Johnston. **Richmond Hill** donated a quilt to a "burned out" family, and made many donations to worthy causes. **Spooner Pond** made 3 crib quilts for the Cecil Memorial Home. **Shipton** presented a gift to their retiring president, Mrs. M. Baker, and welcomed a new member, Mrs. J. Olney. A collection of 1c per month is made for Pennies for Friendship.

ROUVILLE:

Abbotsford heard a report of the Christmas program of the Montreal Diet Dispensary.

SHEFFORD:

Granby Hill also collect pennies at their meetings. Their roll call was to name an Irish song. **Granby West** have two new members, and **Waterloo-Warden**

double their shoe size. A successful sewing course was held under the direction of Mrs. Wells.

PONTIAC:

Beech Grove's meeting took the form of a social evening, when members, husbands and guests enjoyed games of euchre and bingo, and a short play, titled "Patience Jackass." Mrs. V. Poole, principal of Onslow Inter. School spoke to members on modern methods of teaching the lower grades, especially Grade One. A donation of household linens was made to a family who lost everything in a fire.

Fort Coulonge held a busy meeting with the program in charge of Mrs. Ira Whelen, Welfare and Health convener. Readings were on "Polio Pills" — "Labour gives support to the March of Dimes" and on a try-cycle run by electricity, used by a boy with muscular dystrophy. Mrs. G. Colton gave a paper on water pol-



Mrs. Mary Sicard, Citizenship Convener, Waterloo-Warden W1, presenting a UN flag to Janice Flood, President of the Students' Council, Waterloo High School.



Lochaber W. I. members doing some heavy concentrating as Mrs. Wells demonstrates some fine points in sewing.

A WAX FOR . . . (from page 90)

not intended for use on furniture!

Do not shake self-polishing wax and a great improvement in the way of using it as this causes streaking. Apply the wax a little at a time, using long overlapping strokes. Rubbing the wax on or re-tracing produces an uneven surface and results in streaking. Self-polishing wax should never be used in a wax dispenser as it dries rapidly and clogs the tubes. The wax should be completely dry (20-30 minutes) before it is walked on. Polishing is unnecessary and an electric polisher should not be used to buff self-polishing wax.

Self-polishing wax may be removed with a solution of mild soap and water or with a commercial floor cleaner. Old wax should be completely removed before fresh wax is applied and fine steel wool will help to remove difficult spots of wax. Some manufacturers recommend touching up areas of wear with fresh wax but rewaxing is needed oftener than is necessary when other types of wax are used.

Cream Furniture Wax

Cream furniture waxes contain solvents and cleaning agents. They remove grease and water-soluble stains from most household surfaces but should not be used on flat-painted surfaces. Most cream waxes may be used on plastic.

It is not necessary to wash equipment before applying cream wax. Shake the container and pour a small amount of wax onto a damp cloth or sponge. Apply cream wax with a circular motion, rubbing only to remove marks or stains. Polish immediately with a clean, soft cloth. Remove spots from waxed surfaces with a damp cloth or by applying fresh cream wax. Unpainted wood surfaces should always be dusted prior to waxing as the surface may otherwise be scratched.

MONTH WITH THE W.I. . . . (from page 93)

celebrated their 35th Anniversary and entertained with a joke or short reading for roll call.

SHERBROOKE:

Ascot distributed wool to be made up for Welfare work, and held a card party. Belvidere donated to the Travelling Library and renewed their C.A.C. subscription. A Life Membership was presented to a well-loved member, Mrs. Wearne, affectionately known to all as "Aunt Rose" — Mrs. Wearne, 87 years "young" has been a W.I. member for about 40 years, and has seldom missed a meeting. Brompton Road held a card party to raise money for County School Fair work, and had a sewing evening when sale articles were made. Two new members are re-

Furniture polish is preferred to cream wax for unpainted wood surfaces as it produces a satiny lustre. Read the label carefully when selecting furniture polish as some types contain materials that damage plastic and others contain silicones which give a long-lasting but difficult-to-remove finish to sealed wood surfaces (polishes may be absorbed by unsealed wood, giving it a streaked appearance).

The method of using furniture polish and wax varies considerably and the best results are obtained by following the directions on the container. It is usually desirable that the surface be dusted prior to waxing so that scratching caused by dust and dirt particles is prevented. Some waxes contain cleaning agents so that it is not necessary to remove spots before applying the wax. Other polishes do not clean well and it is wise to

ported. Milby members are furnishing lunches for a needy child at the High School, during March and April.

STANSTEAD:

Ayers Cliff welcomed Mrs. McHarg to the meeting after a long absence due to illness. We are pleased to hear that Mrs. McHarg, who is also County President, is feeling better. Beebe celebrated their 40th Anniversary, with a decorated cake made by the President, Mrs. N. Brevoort. North Hatley donated towards hot lunches for needy children at the local school. A Pot Luck supper was held, and a contest for Rummage Sale Posters. Material is being collected for a history project. Stanstead North report a committee who worked very hard on the Education questionnaire.

IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE . . .

(from page 87)

shows the code letter for the year plus a number, followed by the bull's symbol. For example, R160A 32 designates the one hundred and sixtieth heifer born in 1960 to the Ayrshire bull "Trudel Salty". Neck chains with medals are used by breeders as a temporary means of identifying calves between the time they are born and the time they are tattooed. This efficient system is used especially by breeders of beef cattle. In giving this information, Mr. Willie Timmermans of the Quebec Department of Agriculture adds that the livestock breeder who understands what he is doing takes care to identify his animals well.

The College Page

POIRIER APPOINTED DEAN OF AGRICULTURE LAVAL UNIVERSITY



Dr. Rolland Poirier, presently Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Macdonald College, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University, effective April 1st, 1962. The Faculty of Agriculture, proposed by the Provincial Inquiry Committee on Agricultural Education, Extension and Research, will be completely integrated with Laval University and will be situated at Ste. Foy on the outskirts of Quebec City where there is some farm land available for experimental purposes. The new Faculty of Agriculture, which will become the French language centre for advanced agricultural education, will eventually have much better facilities than those possessed by either the Agricultural Institute of Oka or the Agricultural School at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. The Trappist Fathers, who operate the Oka Institute, advised several years ago that it would close in June of this year.

Dr. Poirier was born July 20th, 1917. He attended primary school at Outremont, and attended the Classical College of Jean de Brebeuf in Montreal. He obtained his B.A. at the University of Montreal in 1938.

In 1942, he enlisted as an Officer-Cadet in the Canadian Army where he was promoted to Artillery Lieutenant. He spent a year of service in Canada and served for another year in England, and then took part in the Normandy, Belgium and Holland Campaigns, returning to Canada in 1945.

He obtained his B.S.A. from the Agricultural Institute of Oka in 1949. In 1953, he obtained his Ph.D. from Iowa State University where he had already earned his

MRS. May Chute Maw, wife of Prof. W. A. Maw of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, died in the Lachine Hospital on March 3rd after a short illness. Mrs. Maw was well-known to the staff of Macdonald College and to its graduates, as Prof. and Mrs. Maw have lived on the campus until his retirement a short time ago.

She was born in North Platte, Nebraska, in 1890, and came to Nova Scotia with her parents in 1901. Mrs. Maw attended Acadia Ladies Seminary and Lillian Massey School of Household Science, Toronto, from which she graduated as a member of the first graduating class. Mrs. Maw was also a graduate of the Boston Cooking School. She returned to Acadia Ladies' Seminary and from 1912 to 1919 was head of the Home Economics Department. She came to Macdonald in 1919, and for a year was supervisor of the Homemaker Clubs in the Province of Quebec, now the Quebec Women's Institutes. In 1920 she joined the School of Household Science at Macdonald College, and was acting head of the Department from 1922 to 1923.

After her marriage in 1923 to Prof. W. A. Maw, she spent her life in the College community where she was very active in social welfare work receiving on several occasions citations for her work with

M.Sc. in 1951. During his post-graduate work, he majored in Genetics with minor options of Statistics and Poultry Husbandry.

On his return to Canada, he taught General and Applied Genetics for five years at the Agricultural Institute of Oka. Dr. Poirier then spent two years as sales-manager for the Pioneer-Cafeteria Division of Maple Leaf Mills Limited. He is now completing his third academic year in the Department of Animal Science at Macdonald College as Professor of Poultry Husbandry and Animal Genetics.

Dr. Poirier is presently vice-president of La Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec and president of the Provincial Avicultural Council. He also is a member of the Genetics Society of Canada and the Agricultural Institute of Canada as well as the Society of Animal Production.

Obituary

MRS. MAY CHUTE MAW



the Red Cross Society and the Victoria Order of Nurses.

She is survived by her husband, Prof. W. A. Maw; one daughter, Elizabeth, Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Lexington, Virginia; one brother, Earle, Waterville, N. S.; and one sister, Winnie of Toronto. Her eldest sister, Hettie, predeceased her by only ten days.

Funeral services were conducted in the United Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, after which her husband accompanied the remains to Nova Scotia. A service for family and friends was held at the H. C. Lindsay Funeral Home, Kentville.

In 1941 he married Mariette Lachapelle. They have three boys: Jacques born in 1943; Jean Guy, 1947; and Claude born in 1951.

POULTRYMEN HONOR PROF. MAW

Prof. W. A. Maw was recently honored at the annual meeting of the Poultry Products Institute when he was appointed first Honorary Director of the Poultry Products Institute of Canada Inc. The motion of appointment, which carried unanimously, was as follows:

"In recognition of his lengthy service to the Poultry Products Institute of Canada, nine years as a Director and three years as Chairman, be it resolved that Prof. W. A. Maw be appointed the first Honorary Director of the Poultry Products Institute of Canada Inc."



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OLIVER 880, 5 PLOW

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gas.

Independent P.T.O. control.

OLIVER 770, 4 PLOW TRACTOR

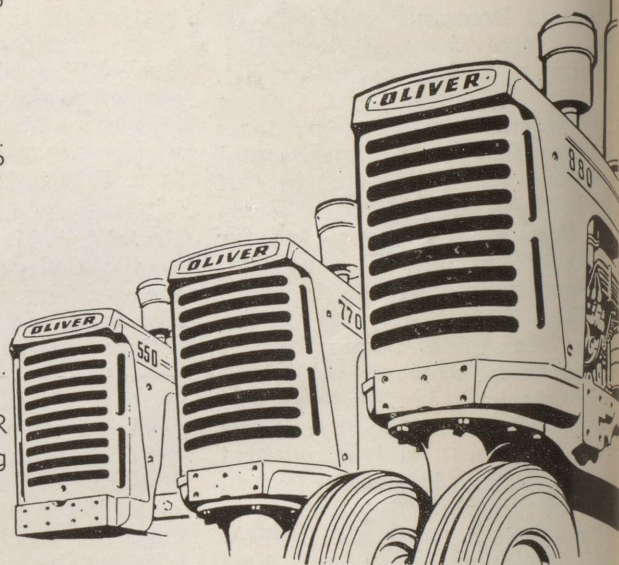
12.67 Horsepower per bottom.
6 cylinder gas, diesel or LP
gas.

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43 Horsepower.
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Not shown above, but not the least: the Giant OLIVER
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